SII 12.164: original edition by V. Venkatasubba Ayyar

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Summary

It is stated in this inscription dated in the **11th year,** that **Vāṇakōvaraiyan Rājarājadēvaṉ Vanneñjarāyaṉ**[1] of Āṟagaḷūr, probably a subordinate of Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva, exempted, from the 7th year, the village Guṇamaṅgalam situated on the 'southern bank of the Peṇṇai' and belonging to the god Tiruttāntōṉṟi Āvuḍaiya-Nāyaṉār at Śeṇbai *alias* Vīrarājēndraśōḻapuram, from the payment of the taxes *kāśāyam, poṉvari, āḷamañji* and *antarāyam,* so that it might be brought under cultivation. The village Guṇamaṅgalam may be identified with the village of the same name in the Tirukkoyilur taluk.

It is learnt from this inscription that Vāṇagōppāḍi-nāḍu was on the north bank of the river Peṇṇai.[2]

[1] See Nos. 191 and 234 below.

[2] The original province of the Bāṇas extended from Puṅganūr in the west to Kāḷahasti in the east. The river Pālār probably formed the southern boundary. But, after the transfer of their kingdom to the Gaṅga Pṛithvīpati II by the Chōḷa king Parāntaka I, the Bāṇas seem to have crossed the Pālār and settled on the north bank of the river Peṇṇār, forming a new division called Vāṇagōppāḍi-nāḍu. After the withdrawal of

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〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] cakalapuvaṉaccakkaravattikaḷ ci kopperuñciṅkatevaṟku yāṇṭu 10~vatu peṇṇai vaṭakarai vāṇakoppāṭināṭṭu ceṇpaiyāṉa virarācentiraco〈2〉ḷapurattu Uṭaiyār tiruttāntoṉṟi Āvuṭaiyaṉāyaṉār tevatānam peṇṇait ten〈ka〉rai kuṇamaṅkalam payiṟceyyumpaṭikku Eḷāvatu mutal kācāyam poṉvari Āḷamañ〈3〉ci Aṉtarāyam koḷḷakkaṭavatallavākac coṉnom Āṟakaḷuruṭaiya vāṇakovaraiyan Irā〈ca〉rā〈ca〉tevaṉ vanneñcai(rāyaṉen) [|] Ippaṭi caṉtirāti〈t〉tavarai ceyvate [|] Itu māṟuvāṉ〈4〉 tan miṇāṭṭiyai pa¿r?〈ṟ〉ai{mā}ya¿ṉ n?〈ṇ〉ukku〈k ku〉ṭuppāṉ [|] Itu pa(n)mā〈5〉 he**śvara rakṣai** [||]

Bibliography

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Primary

[SII] Venkatasubba Ayyar, V. & C. R. Krishnamacharlu. 1943. *South Indian inscriptions. Volume XII: The Pallavas (with introductory notes in English)*. South Indian Inscriptions 12. Madras: Government Press. Page 91, item 164.

the Pāṇḍyas from Madura to the Tinnevelly district, members of this family even drifted further south and settled at Madura and the surrounding region wielding considerable influence in the Locality.